

Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1835.

No. 781.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

NOTICE

To Brick Makers and Brick Layers!

I WISH to employ some person to superintend the making and burning of 150,000 BRICK, and I also wish to employ some person to build me a good BRICK DWELLING HOUSE. None need apply unless he can come well recommended for skill industry and sobriety.

C. F. FAUCETTE

Orange county, July 22. 79-3w

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishing to remove to Alabama, will sell the valuable TRACT OF LAND on which his mother now lives, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, lying in Orange county, N. C. two miles northwest of Hillsborough, on the main road leading to Milton and Danville. About half of the above tract is wood land, well watered. The improvements are a single story dwelling house with four rooms, and all out houses necessary for the convenience and accommodation of a large family. There is also an excellent orchard of good fruit, and a figo meadow on the above tract. The situation is handsome, high, and healthy. All persons wishing to purchase are desired to call and view the premises.

WILLIAM C. PALMER.

July 17. 78-

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscribers, desirous of closing their business in this place respectfully solicit all those indebted to their concern, to call and settle their accounts by the 1st of September next. Longer indulgence cannot and will not be given.

CAIN & KIRKLAND.

July 16. 78-

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber in Wake county, from the stable or lot of Benjamin Rogers, esq. on the night of the 31st inst. a GRAY MARE, 11 or 12 years old, in tolerable good order, dark mane and neck tailed. She is blind in the left eye, and close built. She is supposed to have been Stolen, or taken out said stable. Any information will be thankfully received, or a liberal reward will be given for the mare if delivered to me live (unless east of Hillsborough, or so secured that I may get her again. A liberal reward will be given for the apprehension of the thief, if so.

JAMES STRAYHORN.

July 16. 78-3w

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

If not sooner disposed of, the above property will be offered at public sale, before the court-house door, on Tuesday of next August Court. Terms made known on the day of sale.

July 2. 46-

TINNERS SEE!

1000 LBS. best Northern TALLOW for sale at the store of WALKER ANDERSON & Co. Hillsborough, May 23. 72-

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

Turner & Phillips vs. Charles Phillips. Original Attachment. Levied on a Tract of Land adjoining the Town of Hillsborough.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the Defendant appears at the next term of said court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, enter into bond and security and plead to issue, that judgment will be entered against him by default. Witness John Taylor, clerk of said court, 4th Monday in May, 1835.

JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. o.

Price Adv. \$4 00 73--

NOTICE.

WANTED to purchase from five to ten thousand yards of

Tow, and Tow and Cotton CLOTH,

for which the highest price will be given in Merchandise.

LATIMER & BARKER.

May 23. 79-

BACON AND LARD For Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand, a quantity of first rate BACON and LARD.

STEPHEN MOORE.

July 28. 80-

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

\$6,000 for \$4!

The eighth class of the North Carolina STATE LOTTERY, FOR 1835.

Stevenson & Points, Managers

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$6000!

Do not delay calling, or sending in your orders to Fortune's Home, for the drawing will certainly take place on Saturday the 22d inst. at MILTON, Caswell, N. C.

In the late drawings we have been paying a number of Capital Prizes; and it may be that yours will be the next.

Principal Prizes.

One prize of \$6,000—one of \$4,000—one of \$3,000—ten of \$1,000—and ten of \$500—besides many of \$300, \$200, \$100, \$50, &c. &c. amounting in all to

180,000 DOLLARS.

Whole Tickets, \$4

Halves, 2

Quarters, 1

Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at David Yarbrough's old stand in Hillsborough, N. C. by

ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

August 1. 80-3w

WANTED.

A first rate Journeyman Blacksmith.

A GOOD WORKMAN of respectability and steady habits, with a small family, can take a part of the business, or be employed at good wages by the month or year.

WM. D. KIRKSEY.

Chapel Hill, Aug. 1. 80-

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of NORFLEET & HENDERSON, up to the 10th of February 1835, are requested to make payment to W. H. GRIMES, to whom the notes and accounts of the firm are transferred up to that date.

NORFLEET & HENDERSON.

N. B. In consequence of my determination to leave the state, it is necessary that the notes and accounts should be closed immediately. Those persons, therefore, who are indebted to the said firm before and up to the 10th of February, are requested to make payment at once, as no further indulgence can be given.

W. H. GRIMES.

Chapel Hill, Aug. 1. 80-3w

THE subscribers take this method of informing the citizens of CHAPEL HILL and its vicinity, that they have purchased the entire STOCK OF GOODS, and hereafter the business will be conducted by them alone.

NORFLEET & HENDERSON.

August 1. 80-3w



NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY, & CO.

HUNTINGTON & LYON

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of goods in their line, consisting of all kinds of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

A GREAT VARIETY OF Rich and Fashionable JEWELLERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of different kinds,

THERMOMETERS,

SPECTACLES, Gold, Silver-Plated, and Steel, to suit all ages.

Also an assortment of

PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

All which will be sold unusually low for cash.

W. TCHES repaired at short notice, and warranted.

April 24. 68-

MR. ROBERT COCHRAN is appointed an agent to obtain subscribers to all or either of my several publications, and to receive and receipt for any monies due me on account thereof.

DUFF GREEN.

Salisbury, May 23. 72-

FOR SALE.

A GOOD, strong, family BAROUCHE, and two sets of harness; also a plain SULKY with harness.

May 21. 71-6w

State of North-Carolina, Person County.

In Equity, May Term, 1835

Lawrence V. Hargis & others vs. Gaston S. Hargis & others. Petition to sell Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Gaston S. Hargis, Sarah Ann, and Marion Hargis, and John and Emily Fort, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Person, in the court house at Roxborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and answer to this petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and decreed accordingly.

JOHN BRADSHAW, C. M. E.

Price Adv. \$2 62, 80 6w

State of North-Carolina, Orange County.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1835.

Andrew Patton vs. Elizabeth Patton. Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth Patton, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said non-resident to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and decreed accordingly.

Witness, George W. Bruce, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Hillsborough, the second Monday of March, A. D. 1835.

GEO. W. BRUCE, C. S. C.

Price Adv. \$5 00 67-3m

NOVEL MODE OF CLUBBING.

WALDIE'S LIBRARY, PORT FOLIO AND MUSEUM.

As the publications now issued from the office of the Select Circulating Library are of a highly popular cast, and of a character to be appreciated by the educated portions of the community, and to circulate every where, by concert with the proprietor of the Museum, that work, the Port Folio and Library, are offered to those who take the three on the following conditions, viz.—

The Museum, Port Folio and Library, if paid for in advance and addressed to the same individual, whether in town or country, will be supplied for \$12 00, thus enabling every individual to benefit by the clubbing system, without the necessity of applying to others. Those who have made a payment for the current year to either of the works, of what ever amount, will be privileged to avail themselves of this arrangement, by paying the balance;—thus

I. Those who have paid or now pay \$5 00 for the Library, shall receive the Museum and Port Folio, the price of which is \$9 00, on the payment of \$7 00.

II. Those who have paid or now pay \$6 00 for the Museum, shall receive the Library and Port Folio, the price of which is separately \$8 00, on the payment of \$6 00.

III. Those who have paid or now pay for the Port Folio shall receive the Library and Museum on paying such a sum as will be equal to \$12 00 on the whole.

REMARKS.—The three works thus issued together comprise a greater amount of the current literature of the age than is issued in a periodical form from any other office in the United States, and will, the proprietor believes, with the addition of a good newspaper, supply to families all the advantages which could be furnished in a most extensive reading-room in one of our Atlantic cities. In the Library the newest and best books are regularly published; in the Museum and Port Folio it has been found by experience that every thing we could wish to copy from the entire British literary periodicals, omitting usually the political articles, can be rapidly issued. These publications embrace so much that is desirable to be known, and so generally perused in the best circles in America, that to be without either is to drop a link in the literary chain. They are all under the control of one mind, and therefore the reader will very rarely indeed be compelled to pay for the same matter twice, as they are independent of each other, complete in themselves, and free in general from any repetitions of the same articles. These works the proprietor respectfully throws out for the consideration of the friends of sound and wholesome literature.

ADAM WALDIE,

207 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Either of these works can be seen at this Office.

To Journeymen Hatters.

THE subscriber will give employment to a first rate JOURNEYMAN HATTER for six months, and perhaps for a longer period.

F. A. WILLIAMS,

Eight miles below Ruffin's Mill, west side of the River.

Orange county, June 18. 74-3w

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Cultivist and Farmer's Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties—The rearing of Silk Worms—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most improved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the net profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible, and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS.—The Cultivist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages, at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in ADVANCE, and for not less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom also, Communications may be addressed, which, if post paid, will be attended to.

Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April 1835. 71-

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, at Hillsborough N. C. on the 1st July, 1835, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

B	Eagle Lodge No. 713
Brown & Wilkerson	Ezekiel Laws
John Boroughs	Col. Wm. L. Long
Joseph Brown	John Lewis
John Berry	M
Johnston Blackwood	John Murdoch 2
Joshua Berry	Cornelia Morrow 2
John Baine 2	William M'Cauley
Mary & Jas. P. Brown	Rev John Morgan
Henry Bunch	Southerland May
John S. Barby	Eliza M'Gown
Hon. D. L. Barringer	James Moore
Anna Benbow	Rev J. S. M'Cutchen
Thos. & Jno Burroughs	N
George W. Bruce	James Nolly
C	O
Thomas Crain	Benjamin Orton 2
Rev Wm. D. Cairns 2	P
Rev Enoch Crutchfield	Joseph H. Pugh
Benton Clark	Nehemiah B. Pratt
Burton Clarke	Pleasant Prichard
William Couch	Rev S. J. Price
Elis Clark	Rev S. Paisley
John Cain	Martin Phifer
Mr. Carmichael	George Piper
Catlet Campbell 2	Richard Peacock
John Carr, latter	R
James H. Christie	Amos F. Royce 2
D	John Roads
James A. Dumbolton	Martha Reeves
S. R. Dickens	Azariah E. Reeves
Mrs. Eliza S. Dodson	Frederick Reeves
F	S
Richard Ferguson	Calvin P. Scott
G	Sheriff of Orange
Jesse Geames	Mordcai Sears
H	Alexander Shamel
William Herndon	John Strayhorn
Edwin M. Holt	Edward Sears
William Huntington	Moses Scarlett
William Hunter	Willie S. Shaw
Sarah Hutchins	T
Nathaniel Hicks	Vincent Tapp
Wm. Herndon of Benj.	Mary Frotenan
Joseph D. Hughes	Wm. Thompson
Wm. Huntington	Mary Tate
Jas. B. Horne	Thomas Taylor
K	W
Mary E. Jamieson	Charles M. Vaughan
William B. Jones	Abram Whitaker
Nathaniel Jeffries	George W. Walker
William Johnston	William Ward
Benjamin Johnston	Wm. D. Watson
L	X
Rev. Daniel W. Kerr 2	Y
M	Z
Thomas Little	
Barney Little	
Leamon Little	

Letters will please send them to the General Post Office, N. C.

WILLIAM GAIN, P. M.

July 2. 80-3w

NOTICE.

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JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. o.

Price Adv. \$4 00 73--

Five Dollars Reward!

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Price Adv. \$4 00 73--



RURAL ECONOMY.

May your rich soil, Exuberant nature's better blessing pour O'er every land.

Extract from the Address of the Editors of the Cultivator.

CLOVER.

Clover will grow on pretty much all soils that have been laid dry by good drains. It is the basis of good farming, on all lands susceptible of alternate husbandry. Its benefits are threefold: it breaks, pulverizes and ameliorates the soil by its tap roots, and it furnishes a cheap food for plants as well as animals. A good clover lay is worth to a crop, by the food which it affords, as much as five tons of manure to the acre. To ensure a good lay, at least ten pounds of seed should be sown to the acre, and the ground well rolled. Its value, as food for plants, depends more upon the quantity of roots than upon the luxuriance of the stems, though the abundance of the latter will depend in a great measure upon the number of the former. To obtain the full value of this plant, we must cultivate it as a food for our crops, as well as our cattle; and in this case we should use it as such the first or second year, before it has run out. There is economy in always sowing clover with small grains, though it is to be ploughed in the same or the next season. Ten pounds of seed costs upon an average one dollar—the labour of sowing is comparatively nothing. Its value to the next crop cannot be less than quadruple that sum, to say nothing of the feed it may afford, or its mechanical amelioration of the soil. We cannot avoid again urging a trial of the method of making clover hay in cocks, as we have heretofore recommended, notwithstanding the rebuke we have had upon this head from our esteemed friend and correspondent, Mr. Perkins. We have followed the practice twelve or fifteen years, and hence speak from experience, and with confidence, of its manifest advantages over the common method of spreading from the swath. Put it into small cocks, with a fork, from the swath, as soon as it is freed from external moisture, or well wilted, and then leave it to cure. An hour or two exposure to the sun, previous to its being carted from the field, is all the further care it will require. This mode saves labor, prevents injury from rain, and secures the hay in the best possible condition.

Beaverdam, Va., 1 mo. 1st.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

BY T. S. P.

Last spring I procured a small quantity of the seed of the Perennial Rye Grass, and sowed them in my garden. My object was to ascertain whether it was adapted to our climate; and how far, from the smallness of the experiment, it might prove an acquisition in our rural management. The seed came up well, but during the heat and drought of summer, some of the plants perished. The grass made but an indifferent appearance, until the rains commenced in the fall; after which it put forth rapidly, and has exhibited a most luxuriant growth ever since. Even at this time, though the thermometer has been as low as ten degrees, and the season generally quite cold, the blades are perfectly green, not showing the slightest appearance of having been nipped by the frost. It is decidedly the most beautiful grass I have ever seen, except perhaps the English grass or green-sward, which it closely resembles in the length and glossiness of its spears. The bunches are large and the blades very long. Encouraged by the flattering result of this trial, I have purchased a few bushels for the purpose of sowing a lot; and I think I may confidently recommend others to do the same. There can be no doubt of its being well adapted to the soil and climate of New York, judging from the hardness with which it resists the cold. The quantity of herbage afforded by the rye grass, appears so far, to exceed considerably that of orchard grass, Timothy, or the tall oat grass [Avena elatior,] all of which, particularly the last, I have cultivated to some extent.

The Cultivator, or Horse Hoe.—This is an instrument not as much known and used as it deserves and ought to be. It is adapted for operations between the plough and harrow, and at certain times is much better than either. It is half a

plough, half harrow and half hoe, and does all these operations conjointly. The first process, after corn has come up and is three or four inches high, is to use the common harrow upon it. This breaks the ground and partially clears it of the weeds or grass. It is soon performed and is very useful to the young plant. The next step has been to pass the plough twice through each furrow, throwing the ground from the corn to the centre of the furrow. It ought, after a few days, to follow the harrow, and is much more useful than the plough as well as a great saving of labor, because it is necessary to go only once between the rows of corn. It cuts as deep as the corn plough and pulverizes the soil much better. It tears up and brings to the surface the roots of grass which the plough only covers, and by adapting the width of the cultivator to the space between the rows of corn, it half hoes the corn at the same time and does the whole work most admirably. When there is much grass growing with the corn, it is an extremely useful instrument, as it pulls up by the roots and in a great measure destroys it. For the Florin or Quack roots, with which our soil too much abounds, it will be of great service, and it appears to me it will be the most effectual remedy for it of any instrument we have yet tried. It is much sooner dressed with the hand hoe, by the half ploughing half hoeing operation of the cultivator, when it has preceded it. The cultivator is likewise very useful for the raising of potatoes, and for ploughing between the rows of turnips, and where a clover lay has been turned over to put down to wheat, when the plough cannot again be resorted to for fear of disturbing the sod—this instrument may be used for a shallow ploughing, which it will do much better than can by any other mode be effected. Corn is now raised with much less labor than formerly. It was the custom to hand hoe a crop two and often three times, and this was always an expensive and tedious process. Hoeing is now often omitted entirely, and is seldom done more than once, and still there are heavier crops of corn raised now than formerly. The process of high hilling is not only not necessary, but in a measure injurious, and our premium crops of corn have been raised with little hoeing and of course at the least expense. The idea that corn will grow well blown over by the high winds without the ground is well raised at the foot of each hill, is erroneous. Providence has given to every plant sufficient roots and strength of stem to secure it against accidents of this kind, and we may aid the extension and multiplication of the roots best, and thus add to its security, if necessary, by stirring the ground, which will enable the roots to penetrate it readily in every direction. High hilling to potatoes is positively injurious. It not only turns away the rains from the plant, but by raising a mound around them, prevents the sun and air from having that influence in aiding their growth and bearing, which are both essential to the insurance of a good crop.

Columbia Sent.

Parker's Cement, or Artificial Stone.

A Mr. Parker of New York, has made an important discovery, by which he makes a mortar that, after a few weeks, becomes as solid nearly as granite, having a dense, clear, and sonorous sound, like a metallic substance, perfectly watertight, and indeed hardening more and more under water, and soon becoming, in fact, so dense in texture, as to emit sparks like flint, when struck with a piece of iron. He has an extensive yard, where he constructs beautiful and commodious cisterns, &c. &c. The most remarkable specimen of his work, says the Evening Star, is a perfectly formed and elegant building, 18 feet by 20 in height, breadth and depth, with doors, windows, portico of superb columns, and dome, and cornices, and walls, all standing there, complete and solid, as if cast of iron! Without seam, or fissure, or crevice! Yet three weeks ago it was shapeless mortar! He intends to erect a street of these edifices, of larger dimensions, at his own cost, and as a proof that they are better and cheaper, and far more rapidly built, and more durable than any thing of brick or marble, or even Boston granite.

Mr. John Bancroft of this town, yesterday, showed us two large stones taken from the stomach of a horse, belonging to his brother, Joseph Bancroft, which died a few days ago of a malady produced by these formations and their interference with his digestive powers. There were three stones in all, large, round and solid, and each weighing from one pound to one pound eleven ounces. Two of the stones being opened, one of them was found to contain in the centre, a piece of ten penny nail about one inch in length, and the other a lump of anthracite coal. These formed the nuclei around which the stones had gradually formed in coats or layers, until they attained a magnitude destructive of the vital functions. The stones are so hard as to admit of a beautiful polish.

Delaware Journal.

Tornado.—There has been a terrible tornado in the vicinity of Elliott, (Maine) which uprooted and carried away trees, prostrated orchards, swept away large barns and buildings and fences. Its force was concentrated in a path about half a mile in width.

Foreign Intelligence.

The late arrivals at New York have furnished London dates to the 23d and Liverpool to the 24th of June. The following paragraphs from the New Yorker contain the most interesting portions of the intelligence:

FRANCE.—The American indemnity bill has received all the requisite sanctions and is fully promulgated in the Moniteur. The vote by which it passed the Chamber of Peers—125 to 22—is decisive of the earnestness with which its adoption has been pressed by the Ministry. We have full faith that no obstacles will be interposed to prevent the immediate and faithful fulfilment of its provisions. The law provides, we believe, for the payment of interest from the signing of the treaty on which it is based.

It seems to be settled that none of the Liberal powers will interfere directly in the Spanish quarrel in behalf of the Constitutional cause, but each will do every thing which can be done without endangering the peace of Europe. The Moniteur contains a notice to all Frenchmen who wish to embark in the cause of Queen Christina, inviting them to make application to the Minister of Justice for special permits to do so without prejudice to their citizenship or their political rights. This is a single point, but a significant one, in the line of policy pursued by the government of Louis Philip.

The marriage of the Duke of Orleans, heir apparent to the crown, to the Princess of Wirtemberg, is confidently expected to take place soon, though none of the official preliminaries have yet been promulgated.

The trial of the political prisoners before the Chamber of Peers still progresses, but no longer excites an egrossing interest. It has become evident that the great body of them cannot be convicted of treason.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The indirect interference of the Whig ministry in behalf of the Spanish Liberals is prosecuted with spirit. The enlistment of volunteers is going on rapidly, both in England and Ireland; and money and military stores are abundant. We trust that a few days will bring us intelligence of the sailing of an efficient and well appointed force for the battle-fields of Spain, where there never was greater need of their presence than at this moment.

Count Matuszewitz, a distinguished Russian diplomatist, has just arrived in London on a special mission from the Court of St. Petersburg. The circumstance portends that the Russian bear has grown restive in view of the effects of the Quadruple Alliance of the Liberal powers, and has resolved to try the virtue of a little audible growling on the subject. This will frighten no one, however. He cannot reach the Peninsula, and he dare not attack France.

The new commission for the investigation of grievances in Canada consists of Earl Gosford (Governor), Sir Charles Edward Grey, and George Gipps, esq. T. F. Elliott, esq. is appointed secretary to the commission. They will set sail immediately.

William Cobbett, M. P. notorious on both sides of the Atlantic as a political writer of great ability, died at his country residence on the 17th of June, aged seventy-two years.

The distress still continues in Ireland. Many thousands are in a state of want bordering on starvation. Meetings have been held in Dublin and in London, and committees formed to devise means for their relief.

SPAIN.—From this country the accounts are still contradictory, though generally favorable to the Carlists. It seems to be no longer doubted that they are besieging Bilbao, and that serious apprehensions are entertained of its capture. The Constitutional chief El Pastor embarked at St. Sebastian on the 15th with 2,000 men for its relief, and Gen. Valdez is said to be also moving to its rescue. On the other hand, it appears likewise certain that Zumalacarrqui was seriously if not dangerously wounded before Bilbao on the 15th, and has been carried to Durango, leaving the command of the army with Arce. It is confidently stated in the French journals that a great victory has been gained over the Carlists near Vittoria—but we conclude that the report has grown out of a brilliant sortie made from the last named city by Yrizar as the head of 600 cavalry, defeating a Carlist detachment and capturing several pieces of cannon.

PORTUGAL.—The resolution of the young Queen to perform matrimony to the Duke de Nemours, second son of Louis Philip, has met, as might be supposed, with a most strenuous opposition from the English Cabinet. The formation of such an alliance would give a death-blow to the English ascendancy in the councils of Portugal, which has been maintained through several centuries, with scarcely an interruption.

Property in Detroit.—Gov. Cass sometime since sold the front part of his farm in Detroit, for \$100,000;—very lately he has sold 50 alternate lots, for the sum of \$68,985, leaving 56 more to sell, which at the same rate, will make the total value of his farm near \$250,000. This farm, 19 years ago, cost him \$12,000; a pretty fair speculation.

From the Clinton (Miss.) Gazette.
July 11.

HORRIBLE CONSPIRACY.

Since the commencement of our editorial labors we have not been thrust upon the performance of a duty so melancholy as that to which we are called at the present time.

A few days anterior to the fourth of July, various circumstances excited some suspicion in the minds of a few respectable citizens of Madison county, in the neighborhood of Beattie's Bluff, of an insurrection among the slaves of that settlement being about to occur. Several slaves were at different times overheard, whilst engaged in secret conversation relative to the proposed plot. A scrutiny, such as the crisis seemed to demand, was forthwith instituted, which led to the development of facts of a most startling and extraordinary character. It was very soon ascertained, in the progress of the examination which ensued, that two individuals, by name Cotton and Saunders, both of them steam doctors by profession, were prominently concerned in this nefarious scheme. Both these individuals were immediately apprehended. A large meeting of the citizens of Madison county was held, to deliberate upon the momentous crisis which had arisen, at which it was unanimously resolved that a committee of investigation should be immediately organized, in the name and upon the responsibility of the whole body of the citizens, to use all necessary means for ferreting out this nefarious plot, and bringing the offenders to speedy justice. This committee, thus organized, composed of thirteen of the most respectable citizens of the county, men of elevated standing in the community for moral worth, integrity, and discretion, proceeded as soon as possible, to the task assigned them; and discovering that the evidences of a conspiracy having been formed were perfectly conclusive, and that the guilt of Cotton and Saunders was placed beyond doubt, with but little delay, ordered them to a public execution, by hanging, which took place in the town of Livingston on Saturday the fourth day of July.

Before Cotton was hung, he made repeated confessions of his guilt, both privately and publicly, in presence of an immense multitude, and furnished a detail of the plan of operations agreed on, and a list of the prominent conspirators. It seems from Cotton's confession, which was, as to the most essential particulars, reduced to writing previous to his death, and subscribed by him in presence of numerous witnesses, that he was an accomplice of the celebrated Murrel; and he in fact acknowledged that he had been a member of two grand councils in association with Murrel himself. The project embraced the whole slave region from Maryland to Louisiana, and contemplated the total destruction of the white population of all the slave states, and the absolute conquest and dominion of the country. A large number of bold, enterprising, and unprincipled white men are concerned in the scheme, scattered over the country, along the whole line of contemplated operations, who have succeeded in engaging the aid of such among the negro population as, from their peculiar characteristics, were regarded as best suited to such an enterprise—the bold, the sagacious, the desperate. Arms and ammunition have been procured, and deposited in various secret places, and all other arrangements effected which were deemed essential to the adoption of incipient operations.

The publication of the Murrel pamphlet is understood to have precipitated the attempted execution of the plot, and to have induced earlier hostile movements, by several months, than was originally contemplated. So far as we have been informed, the scheme of operations agreed on was as follows: On the night of the fourth of July, an attack was to be made upon the town of Vernon in Madison county, at a time when most of its white population would be asleep. The whites, thus taken by surprise, were to be indiscriminately butchered. All the ammunition and arms of the town were to be seized, and the whole force of the insurgents, as rapidly as possible, was to be directed against the town of Livingston, where similar proceedings were to be had. By the time this could be accomplished, it was expected the whole body of the white population would be overcome with panic, and be constrained to fly from the scene of terror; and every black in the county, able to wield the weapons of warfare, would be found arrayed around the insurgent standard. This army of incendiaries was then to march upon the town of Clinton, burning, looting, and laying desolate the whole country as they advanced. By the time the destruction of Clinton could have been accomplished, it was expected that the insurgent army would be greatly strengthened, and amount perhaps to several thousand. A precipitous march was then to be made to the county of Claiborne, along the skirts of Warren, and the whole country upon the river bank was to be ravaged and inundated with the blood of men, women, and children.

Such are the outlines of this plan of conspiracy, related by those who have witnessed much of the investigation which has taken place upon the subject in Madison county.

The investigations which take place, as the various cases are brought before them for consideration, are conducted in a manner that would not do discredit to the most dignified judicial tribunal of the country. Every opportunity is furnished to the persons inculpated of cross-examining witnesses, introducing testimony in their defence, and explaining all doubtful points by their own voluntary statements, which the most humane could desire; and, what is truly creditable, not a word of unkindness is permitted to be addressed to the culprit on trial, and no question propounded to any of the witnesses calculated to produce a statement of the case not entirely in accordance with truth and justice. We are told that five white men, altogether, have been hung in Livingston. Ruel Blake, one of the prime movers of the conspiracy, and who, it was said, was the individual designated to lead on the army of incendiaries against this county, had fled in dismay, but was apprehended in Vicksburg, carried back to Livingston and tried, and executed on yesterday, between three and four o'clock. The number of negroes executed we have not heard precisely enumerated, but suppose it to amount to some ten or fifteen.

We were just informed that Hunter, one of the chiefs of the conspiracy, has been apprehended near Benton, in Yazoo county, and that he has made some material disclosures in addition to those already made.

A committee, similar to the one in Madison, have been in session for several days in Clinton. Various suspected white men, from different parts of the county, have been arrested, brought before them and discharged. Several negroes have also been hauled up, but, nothing having been elicited which authorized punishment, they were set at liberty.

Mississippi Springs, July 7, 1835.

I have not room to give you such an account as I wish, in relation to the great excitement in this country, produced by a threatened insurrection of the negroes. Many white persons have been suspected of giving encouragement to it—some taken up, others pursued—those taken up have invariably been hung after a hasty examination by those who apprehended them; no more ceremony than is usually used upon hanging a dog for killing sheep is extended to them. The ringleader has been executed. He made a confession which has been of infinite service in detecting all concerned in it, and of making preparations to meet the meditated attack. A great number of negroes have been hung; and they are hanging them daily. So far, no attack has been made by them, and it is to be hoped that the vigilance of the whites will deter them for some time at least. I have witnessed great distress among the women in the villages. The women and children are stowed away in the largest house the place affords every night, and the men, with arms, guard the town. It is amusing to see the men asorting their wives and children every morning. They have led me upon duty all night without allowing me to sleep a wink.

Alex. Gaz.

The way they do things in Jefferson county, Mississippi.

Warwick, the murderer of an aged man, Mr. Fisk, both inoffensive and harmless, was tried this week at Fayette. On account of some technicalities of the law failing to be observed, the prisoner was discharged. He had no sooner, however, emerged from the court house, than he was stripped of his clothing and a plentiful coat of tar and feathers applied to him. He was afterwards whipped until almost insensible to pain; and to restore his failing senses, we understand, a large quantity of spirits of turpentine was poured upon him. In this situation he was mounted upon a rail and carried through the streets of the town amid the shouts of the multitude. It is said that during the execution of Judge Lynch's sentence, the culprit frequently begged to be shot, but was told that such a death was too easy for him. When the vengeance of the multitude was fully reeked upon him, he was furnished with money sufficient to carry him beyond the limits of the state, with the injunction that in five hours from the time of his release he must be beyond the reach of those who were ready to repeat the dose he had already received. He died the day after.

Rodney (Miss.) Telegraph.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN.

We were told officially by the Ohio State Journal a few days since, that all apprehension of a forcible collision between the parties was at an end, and were given to understand that the whole affair of the Boundary was arranged for the present to the satisfaction of all concerned. We perceive, however, from letters dated Detroit, July 18th and 20th, that a spice of the old heaven still remains. A deputy sheriff by the name of Wood, from Monroe, Michigan, having been commissioned about the 13th, to arrest, on a civil process, a young man named Stickney, residing at Toledo, in the disputed territory, was notified by the latter, that as sure as he laid hands on him, he (Stickney) would stab him with a dirk. He did lay hands on him, and Stickney was as bad as his word. The dirk entered the left side, but striking

therib, it was supposed the wound would not prove mortal.

An express was immediately sent to Acting Governor Mason, by whose orders the Sheriff of Monroe county took a posse of about 200 armed men, and proceeded to Toledo, for the arrest of Stickney. On the appearance of this force, the principal part of the male population fled across the Manumee river; but they succeeded in arresting Major Stickney, the father of the young man who stabbed Wood, Mr. McKay, of the house of Bissell & McKay, who is charged as being an aider and abettor of Stickney, and one or two others, and have lodged them in the Monroe jail. No resistance was offered, but after crossing the river the people of Toledo fired upon the sheriff's posse, though without effect. The Toledo people say that the judgments upon which the process were served by Wood, did not arise from actions of debt, but vexatious suits commenced for alleged slander, and other causes, solely for the purpose of bringing about the present state of things. How the matter will end it is impossible to predict.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

The following anecdote is related by a worthy and respectable merchant in the neighborhood of Long Wharf, Boston:

"Some twenty years ago, soon after I had attained my majority, having about four thousand dollars, I formed a copartnership with another young man who had the same amount. Our business was of such a nature that we made quick returns and small profits. Not long after we commenced, a large lot of teas was advertised for sale at auction. The article was then uncommonly low and dull. My partner proposed that we should take hold and buy largely, that it was a good time to speculate, as teas would undoubtedly rise. I objected; we were young, our capital all invested in our business; if teas should remain dull we might not be able to make sales till our notes became due, and thus find it very difficult to meet large payments. I protested so strong against the measure that he reluctantly gave it up. As subsequent events showed, had we purchased the teas we should have realized a profit of 25 per cent. advance in a short time, but my caution prevented this good luck. We continued our trade together but a few months after this, for my partner got tired of my slow and circumspect mode of doing things, and we dissolved, each taking his share of the capital and profits.

My partner, released from restraints, now went forward and operated like a man. In the course of two or three months he cleared fifteen thousand dollars, and within three months more he was a BANKRUPT! An unsuccessful move threw him flat upon his back. As for myself I have never failed; and don't believe I ever shall."

Mobile, July 10.

The whole town of Apalachicola is about to migrate. The dissatisfaction with the new proprietors has arrived to such a height, that the determination to abandon the town and settle in another place, appears to be universal among the citizens. St. Joseph's Bay was fixed upon—but it seems that the proprietors of Apalachicola endeavored to frustrate this by purchasing the St. Joseph's tract. Their efforts were, however, foiled—and, as we learn by the Apalachicola Advertiser, the agent of the citizens has succeeded in securing all the land necessary for the new settlement. Vessels have accordingly been purchased, and are ready for the transportation of the improvements of a large number of the inhabitants of Apalachicola, to St. Joseph's. Great confidence is expressed in the entire success of the new town; and it is prophesied that in twelve months it will be a more populous and important place than Apalachicola has ever been. The harbor is affirmed to be superior to any other on the Gulf—not excepting Pensacola—and vessels may enter it in all weathers and all winds, with perfect safety. Its healthiness is well spoken of.

The difficulties which have caused this novel move, arise out of the decision of the suit at law in favor of the claimants to Forbes' purchase, and the alleged harshness of the terms of compromise offered to the occupants, by the new proprietors.

A late traveller to Vesuvius, in describing the recent eruption, appropriately alludes to the ancient cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, which were overwhelmed by this volcano some two centuries since. Herculaneum was encased in lava, which makes the excavation very tedious and expensive; but Pompeii was covered only with a mass of loose ashes and pumice stone, and is therefore now nearly all exposed by the easy digging. He thus speaks of its wonders.

"We saw one house which the workmen had just uncovered; the frescos on the walls looked as fresh as if done the day before, and are very little injured by the fire. There are the streets with the same pavements, causeways and stepping-stones; the baker's ovens in which bread was found; the shops with signs over the doors, marks of the carriage wheels on the pavements, magnificent public baths, theatres, temples and palaces; in short, all the evident proofs of a populous and flourishing city."

WILSBOROUGH.

Monday, August 10.

A majority of the Magistrates of this county will be required to attend on Tuesday of August Court, for the purpose of taking the Sheriff's bonds, and for the transaction of other county business.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections in a few of the counties in this state took place on Thursday the 30th ult. in the remaining counties the elections will be held on Thursday next, the 13th inst. Of those already held, the following only have reached us:

Edgecombe—Benjamin Sharpe, senator; Lemuel Deberry and Joseph John Phippen, commons.

Franklin—H. G. Williams, senator; Thomas Howerton and Simon Jeffreys, commons.

Granville—James Wyche, senator; C. R. Eaton and Elijah Hester, commons.

It is understood that Mr. Wyche received only three votes majority over his competitor Mr. John Taylor, and that his election will be contested.

Gen. Hawkins has been re-elected to Congress from that district, but by what majority we have not heard. The vote in Granville was, for Crudup 872, for Hawkins 709; in Franklin, for Crudup 452, for Hawkins 531.

From the Raleigh Star, Extra—August 6.

Glorious News! The White Banner waves in triumph!—The highly gratifying intelligence (received after this day's Star was put to press) contained in the following letter from a gentleman of the first respectability residing in the 3d Congressional district, is fully confirmed by information received from other sources.

Indeed, there is now no doubt that Mr. Pettigrew, the White candidate, is elected by upwards of 500 majority over Dr. Hall, (Van Buren.)

Let the people every where bestir themselves, and rush to the polls, and the cause of Liberty and the Constitution WILL PREVAIL.

Edgecombe, August 3d, 1835.

MORSE LAWRENCE & LEMAY:

Dear Sirs: The White flag is triumphant in the 3d Congressional district.

We have the following returns:

Edgecombe majority for Hall, Pettigrew. Pitt do 67

1312

Beaufort do 485

Hyde (Banks not heard from) 319

Washington 460

1264

The Banks in Hyde will give 80

Tyrell 500

1844

Deduct 13.9

Pettigrew's majority 532

There is a belief prevalent with us, and from the best authority, that Hall will not get a vote in Tyrell.

Push the White cause; it must prevail in this state. We cannot think it possible that the people of North Carolina will prefer a northern man to a native of their own state. Give the people information on this subject, and the victory must be ours.

Yours respectfully,

A highly respectable gentleman informs us that the same district returns to the General Assembly 14 White and 4 Van Buren men.

Murder.—On Saturday last, John Whitaker, a member of a highly respectable family in this county, was so badly beaten in the immediate vicinity of this City, by Merrill Miller and his son Levi, as to cause his death in a few hours. An inquest was held over the body, and the verdict of the Jury was, that the deceased came to his death in consequence of blows inflicted by said individuals. Merrill Miller has been arrested, and is in prison; but his son has thus far eluded the vigilance of the officers.

Raleigh Register.

Duelling.—The Army and Navy Chronicle contains the proceedings of a Court Martial, held at Fort Leavenworth, by which Lieutenant Swords was convicted of sending a challenge to a brother officer, and sentenced to be cashiered. The proceedings have been submitted to the President of the United States, and he has returned his order thereon. He approves the finding and the sentence passed upon Lieut. Swords, but in consideration of his previous uniform good conduct, certified by his brother officers, and particularly by his Colonel, the penalty is remitted, and the lieutenant is ordered to duty. The order goes on to show that the President, after examining the transactions which led to the challenge, and the ample apology offered by Captain Duncan, cannot regard as otherwise than highly exceptional the course pursued by Lieutenants Hamilton and Wheelock, especially as far as Hamilton was concerned, who seems to have taken upon himself the lead in the matter, and then without pursuing it, to have entered into an agreement to decide by lot which of the three should send the challenge, thus exposing Lieutenant Swords to the hazard of being sacrificed for the purpose of carrying into effect a plot, the object of which seems

to have been to drive Captain Duncan from the service.

The President views the conduct of Lieutenants Hamilton and Wheelock, in this affair as equally culpable with that of Lieut. Swords; and had he determined to put in execution the penalty of the law, as awarded against Lieutenant Swords, he would have felt it his duty to dismiss Lieutenants Hamilton and Wheelock, as parties equally concerned in violating the rules and articles of war.

These three young gentlemen seem to have come tolerably near being deprived of their commissions, and losing the pleasure of serving their country as dragoon officers. If such combinations are as common in the army as they have been, this occurrence may have a salutary effect. We have, in bygone days, known them to be successful. *Vade Mecum.*

Captain Read.—This individual, who has been the subject for months past of frequent and severe newspaper remark, for having inhumanly tried up to the mast head, Midshipman Wilson, without cause, and who was recently tried for the offence by a Court Martial at Baltimore, has been sentenced to be suspended from his command for one year, as appears by the following statement in the last Army and Navy Chronicle:

Captain Read, of the Navy, was tried upon five distinct charges, each having three specifications:

Charge first.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Second.—Oppression.

Third.—Cruelty.

Fourth.—Scandalous conduct.

Fifth.—Violation of the 30th article of the act for better government of the Navy of the United States.

Upon the first charge, the court found him "guilty under the charge itself of conduct unbecoming an officer, but not guilty of that part which charges him with conduct unbecoming a gentleman."

The court also found him guilty of the second and fifth charges; guilty of all the specifications of the third and fourth charges, but not guilty of the charges themselves. "Upon thus finding the court do hereby sentence the accused, Captain George C. Read, to be suspended from the service of the United States for one year." The decision was made by the court on 1st July, and the sentence approved by the Navy Department on the 20th.

The late occurrences at Vicksburg.

A western paper, in reference to this scene, says, "If ever there was a case, in which the people were almost pardonable for wresting the bolt of vengeance from the grasp of the judiciary, and hurling it with their own hands at the head of blood-stained guilt, such a case existed at Vicksburg." That may be. But in a country of laws, such a case never did, and never can exist. If the laws actually in force prove insufficient, let more rigorous ones be enacted. Better, far better would it be, that the penalty for every transgression were written in blood, than that the laws should be openly defied by a band of excited individuals, who should undertake—thus excited and exasperated—to award punishments unknown to and beyond the law. Fatal to our rights and liberties, as citizens of this free republic, will be the day when the moral sense of the country shall fail to be shocked at such proceedings, whatever the provocation. *Poulson's Am. D. Adv.*

Insurrection at Havana.—The brig Carol, Capt. Young, arrived yesterday morning, 8 days from Havana. Capt. Young informs that on the 12th of July an insurrection took place among the blacks at work on the aqueduct; they refused work, and broke into a store, arming themselves with knives, and killed three or four whites. In quelling them sixteen were lanced by the troops of horse. About thirty were to be shot in a few days. *Id.*

Destruction of Incendiary Pamphlets.

—The Charleston Mercury of the 31st ultimo, says:

"Such was the excitement in our city caused by the arrival of the incendiary pamphlets and papers which almost monopolized the United States mail on Wednesday, that a crowd of two or three hundred citizens assembled that night, for the purpose of seizing and destroying them. These citizens were met by Lieut. Brown of the City Guard near the Exchange and persuaded to disperse; but it not being generally known that measures were in concert between the postmaster and many of our leading citizens, to call the attention of the authorities at Washington to the subject, a few gentlemen afterwards broke open the post office, seized the bags containing the abolition tracts, and made a public bon fire of the whole last evening."

A public meeting of the citizens of N. Orleans was held on the 15th ultimo, to take measures for preventing the influx into that city of the gamblers and swindlers banished from Vicksburg and Natchez. After duly considering the object for which they had assembled, they resolved to "discountenance any violent and illegal proceeding, and determined to appeal to the constitution of the land, and to the honorable and republican feelings of the community." They also offered to the mayor the co operation and assistance of all persons present, in the

enforcement of any legal measures he might adopt towards preventing improper persons from infesting the city.

Who that is familiar with the state of society both of the South and the North, but will acknowledge the full force of the following brief paragraph from the pen of Major Noah?

"Talk of the slavery of the South! Would that our free negroes were half as well off—as comfortably clothed and fed—as well taken care of, and provided for in sickness and calamity. It is the name of slavery, not the reality. Here we have slavery, whites and blacks—there is liberty under the name of slavery. A field negro has his cottage, his wife and children, his easy task, his little patch of corn and potatoes, his garden and fruit, which are his revenue and property. The house servant has handsome clothing, his luxurious meals, his admitted privileges, a kind master, and indulgent mistress. In the South we see nothing of the poverty, crime, and abandonment of the blacks that we have at the North. Let fanatics rave—let false philosophy have sway—this is the truth of the picture, and men of sense must admit it."

Ordination.—On Tuesday, 28th of July, 1835, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Moore held an ordination in St. John's Church, Richmond, when the Rev. Samuel I. Johnson of Wadesborough, North Carolina (the Bishop of that diocese having authorized the Bishop of Virginia to officiate for him, during his absence,) was admitted to the order of Priesthood. Morning service was celebrated by the Rev. R. B. Croes, the rector of St. John's; and the sermon preached by the Rev. H. M. Bartlett (of Petersburg) who also presented the candidate.

Southern Churchman.

Eulogies of Chief Justice Marshall.—Mr. Webster, Judge Story, and Mr. Binney, have been selected, by the cities in which they reside, to deliver addresses on the character of Judge Marshall.

Literary.—We learn that Judge Gaston has yielded to the solicitation of the Euzelian Society of Wake Forest Institute, and has consented to deliver the annual address before the two societies, on the 25th of November next. *Ral. Reg.*

During a storm on the 25th ultimo, the lightning struck the steeple of the First Presbyterian Church in Alexandria, D. C. which took fire, and in a short time that ancient and venerable building was in ruins. Great, but unavailing efforts were made to save the bell, which, on account of its excellence and age, was regarded with a sort of veneration. The splendid organ belonging to the church, together with all its furniture, was likewise destroyed.

Gambling.—Public attention seems to have been directed lately, in Baltimore, to the proceedings of some gambling scoundrels, who are said to be making fearful mischief in that city. They have their regular decoys, and all the arts and appliances of a finished London hell. A writer in the Chronicle says that there are five hundred professional gamblers now in Baltimore, who carry on this nefarious business nightly with great profit to themselves, but ruin to many unwary victims. Drive them out, Baltimore!—drive them out! They are almost as great a curse to a city as intemperance. *N. York Com. Adv.*

Lynch's Law.—We perceive by the New Orleans papers, that the steamer Mogul arrived there, after a passage down the river, states that she saw at Natchez as she came along, several boats crowded with persons who had been ordered away from that place in consequence of their abandoned character. At Ellis' Cliff, 18 miles from Natchez, she also saw one or two flat boats freighted with the same description of persons, principally females, all bound down the Mississippi. The people of Natchez had driven every suspicious person from that part of their town known by the name of Natchez under the Hill. *Courier.*

From the Cooperstown Freeman's Journal.

An article is going the rounds of the journals, which names Enoch Crosby as the original of Harvey Birch in "The Spy." It has been distinctly stated in a preface to a late European edition of the works of the author of this romance, that he had no particular individual in view when sketching the character in question. The leading idea of the book was suggested by a fact related to him by an eminent actor in the events of the revolution, and the principal incident, though not true to the letter, we understand is strictly so in spirit. Such a spy did exist, and it is true that he was a handsome, some pecuniary reward of his services.

Mr. Cooper is now at his residence in this village, and having seen the article referred to, we have his authority for saying that he has no knowledge of Enoch Crosby, never to his recollection having seen him, nor did he in any manner receive any of the matter embodied in his tale from that source. Mr. Crosby may have been a patriot, may have been the very person alluded to by the distinguished statesman from whom the first idea was in truth obtained; but if such are the facts, they are entirely unknown to him. We understand the gentleman from whom the incident we have mentioned was obtained, to have been the late John Jay.

[We have always known that the investment of Enoch Crosby with the character of Harvey Birch was a bit of the humbug of the day, and have twice exposed the imposition. But it did no good. Enoch himself knew nothing of the book, or of the story, or of the exploits of the hero, until others beat the romance into him, when, ultimately, in his old age, he began to be persuaded that he was the real lion. Still, "the most intelligent people on earth" were determined to have it so, and Mr. Cooper himself may now contradict the tale until he is as grey as a weazel to no purpose.] *New York Com. Adv.*

From Talcahuana.—We learn by the ship Hope, which arrived here on Friday morning last from Talcahuana, that the people at that place are busily employed in rebuilding the town. It is an old saying with the Spaniards in that country, that earthquakes do not visit them but once in a century; therefore they feel full confidence that they shall not be disturbed again during the continuance of the present generation, and the rest they leave to posterity. The style of building, streets, &c. is to be much improved. Capt. Delano, we are happy to learn, is in good spirits, and is collecting materials for the purpose of rebuilding his mansion. *New Bedford Mercury.*

Successful Sport.—Forty-eight Woodcock were—frightened nearly to death, last week, in this neighborhood, says the Germantown Telegraph, by a half dozen Philadelphia crack shots, who scoured the country for ten miles round, and burnt nearly as much powder as at the battle of Germantown. Their bag, we understand, consisted of a catbird, that one of the savage fellows struck over the head and eyes with the butt of his gun!—As for the poor woodcocks, after such a woful "scrimmage," their condition may be imagined—it cannot be described!

Dwarfs.—The Wythe Argus gives the following account of the family of a Mr. Michael Walters, a poor but respectable citizen of Wythe county.

"His family consists of eight children, four of whom are the most highly finished dwarfs we have ever seen, or heard any authentic account of. There are two males and two females. The height of the eldest who is a male, and in his 25th year, is three feet six inches, and his weight, forty three pounds. The other male is in his ninth year, and is two feet seven and one fourth inches high, and weighs twenty one pounds. The eldest female is in her nineteenth year, and weighs twenty seven pounds. The other female is in her seventeenth year, is two feet eleven and one fourth inches high and weighs twenty seven pounds.

They are of fine proportion, and handsomely formed; the heads, hands, feet, limbs and bodies all corresponding with the diminutiveness of their size. We understand they are about travelling to gratify public curiosity, which is very great in all persons' hearing of them in passing the country. We wish them every success."

Another Important Improvement in Florida.

In this flourishing part of our country, so peculiarly favored by its fertile and genial climate, but where the population is yet scattered and sparse, internal improvements have been introduced to an extent that might put to the blush some of the older states. A great portion of the Floridas, especially East or South Florida, as it should be, is distinguished by its valuable productions and timber, differing in this particular from all other parts of the United States, owing to its warm climate. Its extensive tracts are chiefly owned by large proprietors of great enterprise—several of this city, of Carolina, Georgia and Cuba. Their connections with northern capitalists have effected already valuable plans of improvement, one of which is the union by rail road of the waters of the St. John's and Suwannee Rivers, and now we find another is immediately contemplated, of a short cut by land or rail road from St. Joseph's, the upper bay to the Gulf of Mexico, and Lake Wales, to the Apalachicola River, whereby an inland navigation will be established, the same distance between the Mississippi and St. Joseph's Rivers, as between the Atlantic and the Gulf.

On Monday the 3d inst. very suddenly, of apoplexy, **JOHN M'KEE**, esq., aged 44 years, a respectable citizen of this county, and highly esteemed by the community in which he resided.

In this county, on Saturday the 7th inst. **Mrs. SUSANNA FAUCETT**, aged 90 years.

In the city of Raleigh, on the 27th ult. **Mr. MATTHEW SHAW**, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of the place.

Lately, in Somerville, Tennessee, after three or four days illness, of congestive fever, **Mrs. MARY SHAW**, wife of Mr. John Shaw, merchant of that place, and late of Orange county, N. C. Mrs. Shaw was a truly pious member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her numerous friends and acquaintances in Orange, will hear of her death with feelings of sincere regret. Mr. Shaw had left home, about a week previous to her death, for New York, at which time she was in perfect health. Mrs. S. was about twenty-three years of age, and has left an infant child to feel the want of a kind mother. *Milton Spectator.*

Weekly Almanac.

AUGUST.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
7 Friday,	5 11 6 49	5 11 6 49	First, 1 23 21 a.m.
8 Saturday,	5 11 6 49	5 11 6 49	Full, 6 23 21 a.m.
9 Sunday,	5 12 6 48	5 12 6 48	Last, 23 11 4 a.m.
10 Monday,	5 13 6 47	5 13 6 47	First, 23 11 4 a.m.
11 Tuesday,	5 14 6 46	5 14 6 46	Full, 23 11 4 a.m.
12 Wednesday,	5 15 6 45	5 15 6 45	Last, 23 11 4 a.m.
13 Thursday,	5 16 6 44	5 16 6 44	First, 23 11 4 a.m.

English Teacher Wanted Immediately.

TO take charge of the English School at this place. One who can come well recommended will meet with liberal encouragement. Apply to C. M. Latimer in person, or by letter post paid.

August 8. \$1-6w

NOTICE.

ALL those persons indebted to the estate of **MARTIN PALMER**, decd. are requested to come and pay their respective dues immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

THOS. CLANCY, Exr.

August 8. 81-3w

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1835.

William Hardy and others

vs.

Joseph D. Hughes, ex'r. and others.

Petition for legacies.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Daniel and Livinia his wife, Henrietta Hardy, Frances Hardy, Winny Hardy, David Hardy, Gannet Hardy, Cordy Hardy, Mary Hardy, William Hardy, James Hardy, and Wontelie Hardy, and Mary Thomson, Edward Thomson, Rowan Thomson, Leroy Thomson, Martha Thomson, William Thomson, Atolia Thomson, and Elizabeth Thomson, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said defendants to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and decreed accordingly.

Witness, George W. Bruce, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Hillsborough, the second Monday of March, A. D. 1835.

GEO. W. BRUCE, C. S. C.

Price Adv. \$3 50 81-6w

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING

BY SUBSCRIPTION

The Debates in the Convention of North-Carolina,

WHICH ASSEMBLED AT RALEIGH, JUNE 4, 1835.

TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

IN consequence of the numerous applications on the subject, the subscribers have determined, if sufficient encouragement be given, to publish in a neat volume, with all convenient despatch, **THE DEBATES IN THE CONVENTION**, which recently met in this city. For the purpose of ascertaining whether a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify the undertaking, these PROPOSALS are issued.

The Volume, which will probably make from 300 to 400 pages, will be printed with a handsome type, on good paper, and will be furnished to subscribers, bound in boards, at THREE DOLLARS a Copy, payable on delivery.

JOS. GALES & SON.

Subscriptions to this work received at this office until the first of September.

Raleigh, August 1st, 1835. 81-

The Lady's Book for July,

WAS PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST JULY.

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L. A. GODEY, Publisher.

No. 3 Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

The subscriber, to convince those persons wishing to subscribe for the Lady's Book, that there is no deception in the work, will forward any month's number as a specimen, by sending him a letter, post paid.

If any of our agents should have extra numbers of volume 10 on hand, that they cannot use, they will confer a particular favor on the publisher by returning them immediately, accompanied with a note stating the number sent, and who they are from.

We are so nearly out of volume 10, that we wish to provide a supply in season.

Newspapers exchanging with the Lady's Book will confer a favor on the subscriber by giving the above three or four insertions.

August 9. 81-



FROM THE N. Y. STAR.

ON "SING THAT SONG AGAIN."

Oh! sing that much loved song once more—
That song of other days;
Those heavenly notes oft heard before
Dear recollections raise.

On mem'ry's shrine are spread anew
Those tributes once so dear—
Those glad'ning day's so sweet and few
So distant, yet so near!

So near the heart they linger yet,
As if they 'graven were;
Though ever follow'd by regret,
They still must linger there.

These cherish'd, fond, but long lost joys!—
'Tis anguish now to muse
Upon the past—it but alloys
What present hopes infuse.

Delusive hopes!—Like those gone by,
They vanish like the ray
Which fires the gorgeous ev'ning sky,
Ere darkness shrouds the day.

Thy angel voice has call'd them back,
As if by magic spells;—
No present griefs this heart can rack
While in my breast they dwell.

On airy wings bright fancy floats,
Hear-listening to thy strain;
Then touch once more those hallow'd notes—
Oh! sing that song again! M.

From the Knickerbocker.

MARTHA:

OR, THE GRAND CATARACT OF BOGOTA.

(Concluded.)

Part of her prayer was heard—part, blown away by the winds, either never reached Heaven, or was granted in a sense directly contrary to the wishes of the petitioner. The young lieutenant, with faithful nursing, and in the air of this delicious climate, soon recovered the most robust and perfect health. How Martha trembled, every time he received letters, or spoke of his country! With what infinite solicitude she studied always to withdraw the conversation from any thing which should lead to the discussion of his future plans! How many delightful walks and rides she had planned—how many botanizing excursions in the mountains! Yet she was often vexed, almost offended with him, that he could not divine her thoughts, and gratify her solicitude enough to say, "I find this climate so agreeable to my health, that I mean to spend a year here."

What a day was that in the quiet chronicles of her life, when Lieutenant H— first went abroad to promenade the grounds, and view Tequendama with her alone! Short rides in a carriage he had already taken, but always accompanied by the father, mother, and confessor. This day he preferred to walk; and it was arranged that Martha alone should accompany him in his first visit to Tequendama.

It was a bright morning of that delicious climate. The sun came up in dewy freshness over the mountains, welcomed by birds and beasts, and animals, wild and tame. There was morning freshness in the branches, on the turf, in the atmosphere, and the bright dreams, and the bounding sensations of youth and joy in the hearts of the two young persons. At first the arm of Martha trembled in his. At first, from strange palpitations at thus finding herself alone in the fields with the young stranger, she made but an indifferent oicerone, in giving the names of the new plants and flowers which bloomed in their way. But gathering confidence from the gentleness of her companion, she soon became communicative. Now they descended a valley shaded with the magnificent palms which concealed the village and castellated turrets of the Casa. Sometimes their path led them through an orchard, where the cocoa and orange tree grew beside those of the pear, apple, peach and plum. Sometimes wheat, fields stretched out on one side, and those of bananas, cassadas, guavas, pine-apples and cane on the other. Grouped together in this vernal neutral ground of the vegetable kingdom, were the fruits, grains, and flowers of all countries, renouncing the customary hostility of different latitudes. The fair botanist excelled her companion in her practical knowledge of that science; and it being the single point in which her knowledge exceeded his, it was pardonable for her to indoctrinate him somewhat learnedly in the flora of that vale. He would have said, in a critique, that he had never heard the sonorous names of tropical vegetation sound more agreeably, than from the pretty mouth of the fair Colombian lecturer.

The Casa was a central point of a valley basin, including an estate of many thousand acres. The magnificent ruin was bounded on three sides by the activities of the western Andes, in all directions soaring above the ordinary region of the clouds, and rearing aloft into mid air a hundred noble domes and pinnacles, glittering in the cold and lustrous brightness of snow and ice that never melt. At a magnificent point of this view they paused,

and talked of mountains, as such persons so situated talk—and though neither possessed common-place minds, they were obliged to resort to the vulgar dialect of "magnificent!" "sublime!" etc. But an occasional glance at each other taught the lesson, which the schools have laid down, that moral are lovelier than natural beauties—at least they liked the latter view more than that of the Andes. Then they walked in a wood, through which the magnificent Caterina rolled its tribute from an hundred mountains. Its fertile, alluvial shores, irrigated and cooled by its waters, produced palms of the deepest verdure and most noble dimensions, and here were seen all the splendor, and richness, and variety of a tropical climate. Here grew every form and variety of cactus, aloe, dahlia, and clover; and this most rich, most glorious flower garden of nature, under the branches of palms, where flowers of every scent and hue grew without watering, hoe, or spade, name or care, furnished them with another theme, upon which both exhausted the eloquence of such occasions.

But at this point, the roar of the cataract, to which their walk had been leading them, had changed from the deep and solemn sound of the distant dashing of the sea on the shore, to a noise that was almost deafening and appalling—so much so, that the young persons in talking were obliged to approach each other's faces to have their words heard, a circumstance to be justified only by the necessity of the case. The young lieutenant had become impatient to rush forward and contemplate that most sublime spectacle. "That, now," said Martha, "is just like a restless and unphilosophical young man, who never knows how to stay contentedly where he is well, and who is never satisfied to leave any pleasure in reserve. For me, Tequendama is too fearful. I love this shade, these flowers, this calm and cool place, a thousand times more than that rugged and terrible rush of waters. I no longer love to see this magnificent stream, where its eddying and increasing rapidity indicates that it is approaching that dreadful place. Are we not well here in this sweet spot? Let us enjoy the delicious fragrance and coolness a little longer." They did so, and talked much upon subjects delightful to them, but to others not worth the transcribing.

The day, however, delayed not to prolong these agreeable walks; and Martha, drawing her watch saw that none too much time remained to see Tequendama before dinner. So, obliged to advance, she said to her companion, "Come, then, let us on, and see this grand spectacle, since it must be seen once, to dispel the imagination of the picture for ever, and leave you nothing but the memory of the reality." They arose, and emerged into the bright sun, ascending a rocky eminence, where the horizon was all marked with mountains, in every direction. There, too, lay the castle, with its towers, sleeping in the midst of its fields, and rural life and industry. A few steps more, and the officer almost recoiled from the scene. From the *tierras templadas* might be seen, on the table eminence above, the shepherd watching his flocks, in the region of perpetual snow. These were the *tierras frias*. But what a scene opened below! The Caterina moves on, in a calm, deep, sea-green current, till it takes its tremendous pitch, in two leaps of five hundred and thirty feet, seeming to the eye an immense sheet hung down from heaven to earth; and bursting, where it falls, into vast volumes of snow-white mist, enveloping all the country in its wrappings, and exhibiting such a spectacle as might be expected were a river to be discharged into the crater of a volcano, in its fiercest fury of explosion.

Martha told him that the noise below was not that of a cataract, but a hissing, hollow, unique sound, deafening without seeming very loud, and astounding, from an effect wholly indescribable, upon the ear and the imagination. The convolutions of mist enveloped all the region, for a league about the fall, in a perpetual thaw of dripping moisture. As the sound came up collected from below, nothing in nature could parallel the effect. It was an Eolian harp, playing upon a scale of grandeur commensurate with the most astonishing waterfall on the face of the earth. It was the perpetual continuation of the music of the mountains, as he put on his diadem of snow; or rather, it disclosed a continual hymn to the Divinity, with an awe-inspiring effect, proportioned to the sublime aspect of every thing above and around. "This," said Martha, "is the music you heard when you first awoke in consciousness. Below are the *tierras calientes*—and this fall of water actually descends from the *tierras templadas* to that ever sultry climate!"

"But see what is beyond!" An extent of tropical climate, mocking the reach of vision, six thousand feet below, stretched away in the blue, on the verge of which could be distinctly seen the cerulean and illimitable sea—the widest on the globe. Far away in fact, though under their feet in appearance, were the spires of Bogota; and a dim, obfuscated circle of dun vapor hung over them midway between the earth and the blue, indicating that the crowded abodes of men were no purifiers of the atmosphere. "Ever and anon the bells were heard briskly pealing, to indicate a religious festival, or 'swinging slow with solemn roar,' to denote that some one was being carried to his

long home. Here, they paused in rapt admiration. Ten steps in descent opened the noble mansion, and all the opulent, rural and peaceful accompaniments of Casa de Paz, and the rich scenery of the secluded valley to view, and nothing of the city, or the lower country, or aught but the snow clad mountains, was seen beyond. Where they stood was disclosed a populous city, a vast extent of *tierras calientes*, and of sea; and midway between, the sublime and misty volumes of Tequendama, for ever rising in milk white folds from the point where it bursts. Above them, suspended as it were in another atmosphere of another universe, the shepherd drove his sheep, goats, and mules; a field, amidst whirling tempests of sleet and snow, shivering in the regions of perpetual congelation, as his eye descended to the unwithering spring of Casa de Paz, and the never varying summer of the country on a level with the sea.

Martha was hanging on the arm of the young invalid, as the parents, according to their wont, had walked to a bower of palms that shaded a beautiful view of Tequendama. They saw that their daughter was too pleasantly engaged in this dæmon, to need the present addition of more speakers and observers, and left them to themselves. After a long pause, in which Martha stole glances at the entranced countenance of her companion, she exclaimed: "Now, is not that scene above the repose around, and the immeasurable expanse below, with Tequendama in the centre, and this perpetual hymn, admirable? How thankful ought I to be that my destiny is fixed in this sweet abode! This great volume has been spread before me from my infancy. The teaching has become indispensable to my enjoyment. It seems to me that my heart would wither in any other place. To see those shepherds yonder, moving in the fleet whirlwinds of that upper region, is indeed a sublime spectacle; but to dwell with them, in their perpetual snow—the very thought makes me shiver. Half the year, thou sayest, is winter in thy country. Having seen such a climate as this, canst thou return to thy native fickle and inclement skies? Yet I see that thy eye wanders beyond the *tierras calientes*, as though it could cope the wide sea, and take in the fair one beyond, on whom, I doubt not, thy memory now incessantly dwells." A recollection flashed across his mind. Honor and truth dictated the reply: "It does, Martha—and I should not dare abide the trial longer, without calling on my own heart to remember her to whom my sacred word is pledged. We were born and reared together, and baptized in the same font. I will return to her, while I may yet hope to offer her something more than a heartless redemption of my pledge."

Although his eye was averted as he made this noble confession, he perceived that a shiver and recoil, as of one who had been pierced by a ball in battle, seized her who leaned on his arm. The paleness of death and a visible dam, spread over her brow. The sun at the same moment burst forth in blazing brilliance. She faintly uttered, "The sun is overpowering. I fear a sun stroke. Lead me back to my parents." He rather carried than led her down the declivity to the bank of the Caterina, and they stood on its dark green margin. Whether she was influenced by faintness, or the dizziness often excited by such spectacles, or whether the paroxysm of despair with which she had heard the confession of the young American had made her reckless of life, cannot be certainly ascertained. But her father and mother had advanced within ten paces, and she was full in their view, when, sinking from the arm of her conductor, as he half led half lifted her along the rocks, slippery with the ever dripping moisture from the trees which impended the stream, only thirty paces from the point of the leap, she fell into the whirling waters and disappeared under their bosom. Her mother uttered a fearful cry. The broad circling sweep of the current floated her green silk drapery and her raven tresses to the surface. Her companion plunged in and grasped her just as the point of the circle was about to throw both into the white foam, in which it would have been an impossibility for any human power to have arrested either from being borne down the cataract. But outside the point of this fearful ring there was an eddy, and he retained sufficient steadiness of hand, effort, and eye, to swim with her through this circle into the eddy. Here both were repeatedly whirled round and round until his breath and efforts were nearly exhausted. At length in being borne round these curves he fortunately grasped the branches of a fallen tree, which lay partaking the movement of the current while the heavier part of the trunk rested on the shore. By successive grasps at the branches he drew both his fair partner and himself to shore, on which he sank exhausted and unconscious.

Martha was carried to the house under the influence of a paroxysm of fever, which rendered her flighty, and happily unconscious of all that had passed; though, in a state of excitement half lucid half wild, her earnest and incessant conversations, her cries, her calls upon the American officer, her eloquent expostulations with him on the folly and cruelty of leaving her and the country, rendered the state of her feelings but too obvious to her parents and all the inmates of the house. Toward night she became sufficiently calm to unburthen her heart to her mother. Instead of accusing young H— of any attempt to win the love for him which she confessed, she bore ample testimony to his scrupulous propriety of deportment, and particularly to the honorable frankness of his confession on the margin of Tequendama. It seemed an inexpressible relief to her feelings to believe that he would have loved her but for this previous engagement. When questioned by her father and mother, whose idolatrous tenderness could refuse her nothing, what measures she wished them to adopt in regard to their guest, and whether she wished to see him again, she sadly, but magnanimously and wisely answered, "No—I will strive to forget him, for your sakes. For his sake, as pledged to another, and for mine, let him depart in peace. There will be no medicine for me like the irreversible certainty of his perpetual absence. For him, I would not swerve him from his vows, if I could. Let him depart as soon as he may—and let me look on the future as best I can." But there was a wildness in her eye, a paleness on her cheek, and a quickness of laboring respiration, which were to her parents fearful symptoms of her future health and peace of mind.

Next morning the father had a confidential interview with the young American officer, who, it may be imagined, astonished at not being admitted to see Martha, and half distracted at the course which events seemed to be taking, had passed a most agitated and sleepless night. "I have indiscreetly taught my daughter to love thee, my friend," said Don Pablo. "I should have foreseen all this. But it is now too late. I honor thee most of all for thy confession to her. I cannot but flatter myself that, but for the impediment thus nobly avowed, thou wouldst have loved my daughter in turn. I say nothing of her worth or expectations. Had it been otherwise, I would have given her to thee with all my heart. As it is, depart in peace. God's blessing will accompany thee, and whether my poor girl shall be able to forget thee or not, thou wilt carry away my best and most grateful remembrances."

"May I not see her? May I not speak with her?"

"It were better for all our sakes it were not. She wisely and rightly wished it might not be."

Mules and servants were at the gate to convey him to Bogota. They embraced; in a state of feeling better imagined than described, and Lieutenant H— mounted and departed. But when no longer in view of Senor Pablo, he turned round to contemplate the beautiful landscape and the mansion for the last time, and his eyes filled with tears; for he could not hide from himself the fact, that he regarded Martha with a fervent passion—and it was alike honorable and innocent.

At Bogota, a recent arrival from North America had brought him a bundle of letters. His brother, among the other details of news at home, went minutely into the following particulars in relation to Miss L—, the fair belle of his native city to whom his vows were pledged. He had no hopes of wealth in reversion, and the lady, wooed by various lovers, had made the imprudent choice of love, as the calculating views of the city regarded it, in selecting him. But absence is a great matter, in such minds as that of Miss L—. Mr. Hornsby was neither handsome, endowed, nor in any way more than common, except in one respect. He was rich—rich as a Jew. He renewed his discarded suit, and the fair one followed the counsels of her wiser friends, and encouraged him to this step. Nay more. A year and a half had elapsed since the departure of Lieutenant H—. In that time, a trip to Saratoga Springs and New York had taught her the true worth of money, and the little comparative value of the talents and virtues of her former lover. The letter ended in these terms: "You cannot have forgotten that I warned you that this flaunting belle had no more heart than an oyster. You would not then forgive me for suggesting, that she would not only survive your departure, but jilt you and coquette with every admirer that offered. Notwithstanding all her vows of eternal constancy—all her protestations that she should devote the period of your absence to mourning and tears—she has not only consented to wed our East Indian nabob, Mr. Hornsby, but—shall I speak, or forbear?—has actually gone with him to the altar, and she now occupies the palace, rides in her coach, and there are no parties like those given by Sarah L. Hornsby." The young fellows and girls pity you, my dear brother. Yet shoot neither yourself, nor the Great Accepted—but fall on your knees, and thank God, who hath mercifully delivered you from a heartless and faithless woman, who, when the first temptation offers, will treat her husband as she has served you. Therefore I counsel you to marry the first fair and rich Creole that falls in your way."

"Thank Heaven!" exclaimed the reader—"thank Heaven, I had seen so much of her heartlessness, that I had almost, at intervals, ceased to love her, before I left home. Now my honor is redeemed, and she has released me from all bonds." Another consideration concurred to increase the pleasure which he

derived from these tidings. Martha was the envy of the fair at Bogota; and that city contained not a few of her rejected admirers. Lest any one should doubt whether scandal has crossed the line, and doubled Cape Horn, let me state, that the accident at Tequendama had already reached Bogota, with various paraphrastic commentaries, and every one unfavorable to one or other of the parties. Some had it that Martha had sinned, and on finding that her American paramour was not inclined to marry her, had attempted to drown herself. Others affirmed, that the American had proved cold and virtuous, and that she had drowned herself in pure spite. Others still averred—and it was a very general supposition—that the North American had outraged her, and thrown her into the stream. All had it, that Senor Pablo had drawn her from the river, and all joined in denouncing the folly of showing hospitality to worthless and perfidious foreigners, and most of all, when they were North Americans, and heretics.

Next day, before noon, our hero was again at Casa de Paz. A severe fever had returned upon Martha, and so dangerous had her condition seemed, and so much had her parents hoped from her once more seeing and speaking with their late guest, that they had despatched a special courier to Bogota, to beg him to come out and visit them, were it but for one day. The messenger had taken one road, and he had returned by another. He was introduced to the apartment of the fair invalid, whose paroxysm was once more subsiding. I say nothing of the scene which ensued, simply from conscious inability to do it justice. I can only state, that the poor girl was sorry, and was not sorry, that Miss L— had become Mrs. Hornsby. She was very sorry, and excessively mortified, that she should, in the intervals of a common fever of the country, have said and done things which she blushed for now that she was sane, and the fever had passed away. She hoped that Mr. H— would not dream that he was obliged to yield himself to the caprices of a person that he might consider weak and unworthy. She thought he had better return to Bogota, and to his own country, and connect himself with some lady whose head had never been touched by fever. But she was soon led to change her judgment in this respect; and before the young officer left the apartment, if her parents sanctioned the union, she consented to become his wife. He repaid her in assiduity of nursing, and proved, in fact, the more successful one of the two; for not two days elapsed before she walked out with him as his affianced bride; and they went together to view the place where, at such fearful hazard, he had extricated her from the abyss of waters; and there she assured him, that if ever she should be tempted to prove cold or ungrateful, she would walk to that spot, and consider that chance, in order to rekindle her tenderest gratitude at the view. They were married in a few days, and visited Bogota. They were rich, and they were happy, and needed no attentions and no blazoning. The good natured world is very apt to decry *feting* and attentions, when they would hide or cheer indigence or unhappiness. But the rich and the fortunate, who need none of these things, can be *feted* and courted at any time, to the extent of their wishes. The gazette of the city affirmed, that no new married pair had excited so great a sensation, and all their dinners, parties, and movements were published in it, in true English style. Even public report had entirely reversed the version of the incident of Tequendama. It was now detailed in a manner most honorable to the happy bridegroom. His lovely wife had fallen into the stream from sudden dizziness at witnessing the falls, and the whole story was now as near the truth as such narrations generally are.

When the ladies talked apart at Bogota about the newly married pair, most of them admitted that the husband was a fine fellow, though few found his wife so very handsome. All agreed that their love was as ardent as the *tierras calientes*, and added, with a shrug, that such hot love was soon cold—for they have that saw, too, at Bogota. For my part, I am not disposed to doubt, that if I were to look in upon them, after many years, I should find that unabated affection still twined a rosy garland round their heads. At any rate, I should love to retreat from a northern January, and walk with them in that sweet vale, where I could be lulled to rest by the roar of Tequendama, and go forth with them in their morning walks, where I could see eternal winter above, and summer below—myself dwelling in the regions of perpetual spring. T. F.

Speech of a Prosecuting Attorney in Indiana.—Now gentlemen of the jury this am a case. But I'll first tell you one thing; ever since I have been prosecuting attorney, there is certain big bugs of the law that have tried to ride over me rough shod; but thank God, I have risen triumphantly above the rights and liberties of the law, yes, I rise indignantly above the jurisdiction of civility in a blaze of glory!

SENTIMENT.—Free Schools, the nurseries of Freemen—they will level the odious distinction of rich and poor, and teach the people to love one another.